

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE NEGRO

Scattering All Over Country, but Yet Prone to Remain Down South.

Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States Bureau of Education, writes interestingly in the Southern Workman concerning the negro drawing on the census reports for the figures to sustain his contentions. The Industrial Section is more interested in Mr. Jones's figures than in his contentions. However, he shows that while the negro population is slowly being distributed, the great bulk of it remains in the South. The percentage of negro population in the South decreased from 1899 to 1910, but there was an increase in the actual number of negroes. The negro population is greatest in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina. Georgia holds the banner with a negro population of 1,140,000, as against 1,040,000 in 1900. Virginia's negro population increased from 606,722 in 1900 to 678,000 in 1910.

The most striking fact disclosed is the substantial increase of the negro population in the Southern States and the decrease of small increases of the border States. The three States decreasing in negro population are as follows: Maryland, 12 per cent; Tennessee, 13 per cent; and Kentucky, 14 per cent.

In 1900 the negroes were 23.3 per cent of the total population. Over 90 per cent of the population of the total population of the South in 1910 this percentage had been of Mississippi and South Carolina are 90 per cent. Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana are over 80 per cent negro. Virginia and North Carolina are over 70 per cent negro.

The white population of the South increased 24.4 during the decade. The general death rate of colored people in the registration era of the United States was about 24 per 1,000 in 1910, as against about 39 in 1900. The death rate of the whites was about 15 in 1910 and 17 in 1900.

The total number of illiterates in the United States in 1910 was 6,518,692 or 17.7 per cent, as against 19.7 per cent in 1900. The white illiterates were 2,184,354 or 5.5 per cent, as against 6.2 per cent in 1900. The negro illiterates were 2,228,937 or 30.1 per cent, as against 34.5 per cent in 1900.

In the South the number of white illiterates was 1,110,000 or 7.1 in 1910, as against 11.7 per cent in 1900. The number of negro illiterates in the South was 2,123,941 or 28.3 per cent, as against 32 per cent in 1900.

PLUCKY TOWN OF MICHIGAN

GRAND, a small but mighty game town, is in Tazewell county. In the southwestern part of the State. The town has only about 5000 inhabitants, and yet it is the center of a great public improvement, and the county is spending \$50,000 on good roads. The town of Grand is also to have a new high school building, a new electric power plant, a new water supply and a new sewerage system. It is seeking through its representative, George A. I. Sexton, president of the Grand County Association, to attract industries using iron, clay, wood, leather and other materials.

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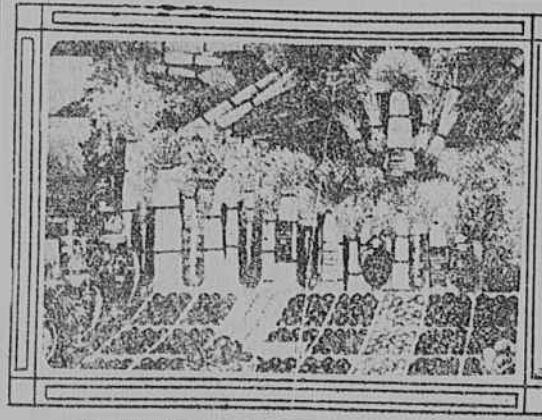
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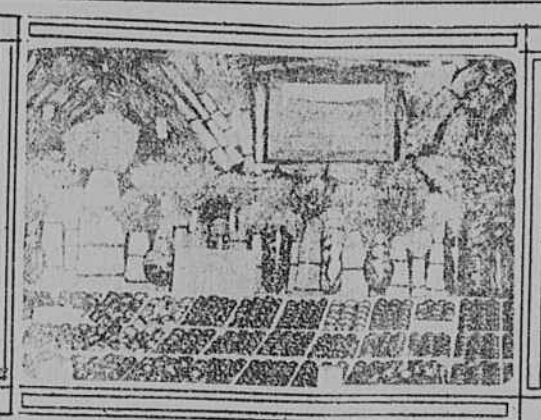
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STATE EXHIBITS AT CHICAGO



IS VIRGINIA IN IT?
The above picture shows the pictures made by Western States at the Chicago World's Fair. Virginia is in it. She has a chance this year, and it is up to the commercial associations to say what about it.



SOUTH HILL TOWN IN THE LIMELIGHT

(Continued From First Page.)

large towns or cities. The merchants are by no means old fogies. Here you find a soil that is rarely surpassed anywhere in the United States. It is one of South Hill's greatest assets, and is one thing that South Hill people like to boast of. This soil is well adapted to the growth of both dark and light tobacco, cotton, corn, Irish and sweet potatoes, wheat, oats, peaches and fruits of all kinds, and this we wish to say, bids fair to make South Hill a great town and a town that will continue to grow. Its life, progress and success becomes greater and greater as the years go by.

The by-laws of this town provide that in certain sections and on certain streets there shall be none other than brick buildings erected.

It has many valuable indications of progress, among these we notice the large three-story brick hotel which is now being built, and when completed will be a modern hotel in every particular and a delight to the traveling public. Also other buildings, such as the large brick school, a new brick church for the Presbyterian, and a number of dwellings.

South Hill can also congratulate itself on having a tobacco market that is surpassed by few in the State, and two large lumber plants, South Hill Manufacturing Company and the Loomis Mill Company. Contract has just been given for concrete sidewalks on all the prominent streets, and we would add here that these sidewalks are not to be paid for with revenue from barrooms or dispensaries. It has a school that is second to no high school in the State. The entire district and county is now building solid-day roads, and within twelve months time the Quebec-Miami International Highway will be completed and established through Mecklenburg county. The old Petersburg and Boydton plank road has been adopted for this highway and this runs right through the town.

Next we will welcome, invite and work for more manufacturing plants. These industries South Hill must have, and South Hill will have in the near future.

Remember how the Good Book tells us that the great things do not grow by leaps and bounds, but gradually. The people of South Hill are both conservative and progressive.

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE FARMERS

(Continued From First Page.)

Horizontal Society, the Virginia State Farm Association, Virginia Growers Association, Virginia State Poultry Association and others. All of them working hard on their respective lines to better conditions, to advance each branch of farming and to show more conclusively that Virginia offers unusual advantages to the tiller of the soil.

Benefits Derived.
I think it safe to say that any farmer who joins an organization, especially one that fosters and encourages better plans for growing and handling the crops, of which this Virginia Farmers' Association makes a specialty, will be greatly benefited in the long run, and he will all the more regret that he took from his crop on the farm to attend the meetings of his organization.

This seems the day for the farmer, and the farmer who by their public spirited enterprise, have better crops and then get together, give their experience and formulate plans to go on better, and the class of farmers who are showing to the world just what the old Dominion can do along its farming lines—good luck to them.

TRADE IN HUMAN HAIR.
Virginia Country Dancers May Be Interested in the Hair Proposition.
Harper's Weekly gives some interesting facts and figures concerning the trade in human hair. From an article in the journal the following facts are gathered:

The weight of a full growth of hair averages about half a pound. In respect to value, the hair trade has attained enormous proportions. In one year, according to the figures, more than 400,000 pounds of hair were exported, and half that amount of the exports something like 400,000 pounds were sent to the only source of our supply. Much of the hair handled is from China, although it is the cheapest, because the country is abundant and the quality coarse. The great center of the hair trade is Bohemia, where a specialty is made of preparing it. The hair is cut in small pieces, colored and lengthened, although length is the chief consideration. Natural white hair, being a high figure—sometimes as high as \$100 a pound—finds its market in the hairdressing salons, where it is used for wigs and hairpieces.

These are the facts.

THE NEVER-ENDING BUILDING BOOM

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leading up to the handsome top corner.

It is proposed to have this not only the handsomest commercial house in the city, but to have it of the highest type of construction. Sprinkler systems, inclosed fireproof stairways and inclosed fire escape will secure for the tenants the highest fire protection and the lowest possible insurance rates.

There will be a water tower for the sprinkler system elevated forty feet above the roof.

In every particular, this will be a store of which Richmond may well be proud. It is certain that it will do much to raise the attractiveness and value of the north side of Broad Street for high grade merchandising.

By the time the house is furnished there will be a tenant for it, and Broad Street will have another big department store.

Another Great Apartment House.
The story of new apartment houses in Richmond has been a kind of continued or serial story in the Industrial Section for two years past. These apartment houses, for which there is an increasing demand, are being built up continually. The latest one for which contracts have been let will be known as the Lee Apartments, and will occupy the lot at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Addison Street, with a frontage of 141 1/2 feet on Park Avenue and 114 feet on Addison Street to a 20-foot street in the rear.

The plan will be "H" shape, having two buildings connected by a corridor, which will contain a tower for main stairway and passenger elevator. The east building will be forty-two feet deep and the west building forty-seven feet front by 112 feet deep.

This affords a front court between the building thirty-five feet wide and the building thirty-five feet wide and sixty-two feet long.

Each wing will have four apartments on every floor, and will be five stories high, making a total of forty apartments.

There will be four, brick inclosed, open balconies, five stairs at front and rear of each wing, connecting directly with each flat, thirty apartments, each with two bedrooms, bath and dining room, kitchen, pantry and servants' toilet, ten apartments of living room, one bedroom, bath, dining room, kitchen, pantry and servants' toilet.

The basement will be utilized for servants' quarters, and there will also be a separate store room six by twelve for each apartment, boiler room and cold storage and janitor's flat.

In addition to the passenger elevator, there will be a freight elevator for trucks and furniture.

A roof garden seventy-five by 150 feet will be provided for the use of all occupants.

Just a Few Details.
On account of the "H"-shaped plan, every room, including kitchen, bath and dining room, will have windows to either the courts or streets.

Each apartment will have a private porch ten by twenty feet facing in streets. The kitchen will be fitted up with gas range, enameled iron sinks, hot water boiler and dresser. The pantries will have dumb waiters running to basement and tiled space for refrigerators with floor drain and shelving.

The entire building will have steam heat and electric lights. Hot water for all apartment will be supplied from the boiler room.

The building will be of brick, with stone trimmings and granite base and steps and wrought iron balconies on the stair towers facing on Park Avenue.

A. T. Shepherd Company, Inc., of Richmond, are the architects for this building.

The real estate agent by which this valuable corner will become a twentieth century apartment house, was pulled through by E. A. Catlin & Co., the story of which has already been told in these columns. William Catlin is at the head of the syndicate that is erecting the house.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

(Continued From First Page.)

of a whole lot of good things that have been perched upon the string and are liable to ripen and drop off in full fruitage before the present new moon grows old.

Twenty or more other agents talk in the same encouraging strain, and the sum and substance of the whole business is just this. The holiday and vacation season is at hand, as long as it lasts there may be expected considerable dullness in the real estate business, but the real estate men are not dead, not even asleep, and while they are keeping reasonably busy with rents and loans, they are keeping their weather eye open on the sales departments of their business, and some very fine prospects for big business are in sight already.

The Real Estate Exchange.
The Richmond Real Estate Exchange is now a reality and will be open and ready for business this week. The furniture is now being installed, and the quarters are rapidly becoming ready for occupancy.

The establishing of its quarters at 1013 East Main Street is thought by all to be a happy selection, in that it is in such an accessible location, directly opposite the new post-office and on the street floor of the building.

The exchange is separated from the front part of the Main Street floor by a glass frame partition extending to the ceiling, with provision made for proper ventilation. A large sign entirely across the upper part of the partition, reading "Richmond Real Estate Exchange," catches the eye upon entering the front door. A private office fitted up for the use of Secretary E. M. Boykin opens directly into the main floor of the exchange.

The Richmond Real Estate Exchange will fill a long-felt want, and its influence will be great in the advancement of the city. The officers are representative business men, and there is no doubt but that the exchange will be conducted in a business-like manner and to the entire satisfaction of all the members.

It is the purpose of the members to have auction sales of property whenever practicable on the floor of the exchange, which is large and well lighted, and by reason of the fact that sales can be held in such an accessible place, in any kind of weather, it is expected to have through this medium a larger attendance than would otherwise be the case.

Secretary Boykin will be ready at all times to furnish such information as will be of value to the members of the exchange. Maps of the city and outlying districts will be kept for the use of the members, together with full data as to the transfers of property and other valuable information, thus saving the agents considerable detail office work and expense.

There are numerous features to be introduced in addition to those outlined above, and it is confidently expected that within a short time the membership in the exchange will be so apparent as to cause the agents to wonder why the organization was not perfected long ago.

The officers of the exchange are: O. H. Funsten, president; John C. Easley, first vice-president; H. R. Pollard, Jr., second vice-president; B. M. Jacobs, treasurer; E. M. Boykin, secretary.

The directors are: LeRoy E. Brown, C. C. Chapin, W. P. Ghin, A. M. Gover, P. Green, J. R. Harrison, Henry S. Hutzler, B. M. Jacobs, B. A. McCurdy, W. B. Pizzini, and William Todd.

The real estate agents are to be congratulated upon the formation of the Richmond Real Estate Exchange, which is conceded to be a valuable addition to the various commercial bodies of this city.

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BETTER WAGES IN THIS GOODLY LAND

Comparative Figures That Show How Well We Are Doing Over Here.

Now that the dispute between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the fifty-two railroad companies of the district east of Chicago and north of the Chesapeake and Ohio has been submitted to arbitration, a comparison of wages paid in this country and abroad to railroad employees becomes of interest in considering the rights of the parties involved. The highest wages paid in Europe are those received by railroad employees in Great Britain. Railroad employees in the United States were paid an average daily wage of \$2.23 in 1910, the latest year for which statistics are available, as compared with \$1.95 in Great Britain. The latest official returns available for Continental Europe are those of 1907. In that year locomotive drivers were paid \$6.47 a year in Germany and \$7.00 in Austria. Firemen received \$124 in Germany and \$132 in Austria. The annual pay of locomotive drivers on two of the principal railroads of France ranged in 1908 from \$200.00 to \$200.00, and of firemen from \$212.51 to \$250.00. In these continental countries the maximum compensation of employees in the United States in 1908, on an estimated basis of 300 days' service, was \$1,335; of firemen, \$792; and in this country the rate of compensation to these employees does not depend on length of service. It probably costs the average railroad employee 50 per cent more to live here than in England or the continent of Europe, but his pay, on an average, is twice as great. He lives much better in every respect, and the higher standard of living in regard to food, clothing and character of domicile, accounts for most of the difference. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910 railroad wages have been advanced 41 per cent in the United States and only 2 per cent in Great Britain.

ITALIAN WORKERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued From First Page.)

small and had to be used in buying the necessities of life.

Progress Made.
On the whole the progress made by the colonists has been remarkable. All of the old settlers and all except one or two of the families who have years ago moved to the new colony have been paid for their land, possess substantial buildings, good orchards and vineyards and many of them have added to their original purchases. They have made considerable improvement on the methods of agriculture employed by the farmers in this section who work on the same quality of land.

It has always been the custom of the native mountaineer farmers to clear a tract of land, and by the addition of commercial fertilizer, secure a heavy crop from it as possible before the land is washed away. They then clear more land, and by thorough cultivation and by employing intelligent means to prevent washing, as well as by planting more crops which add humus to the soil, the production has been increased and the natural fertility conserved and increased on the farms operated by the immigrant farmers. In some instances more than three to five bushels of wheat were made on new land, while on the same land will yield from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

Farms and Agricultural Conditions.
The farms of the Italians are small, ranging in size from 30 to 150 acres. The average farm is about 50 acres. Less than 50 per cent of the land is under cultivation. The country is so rocky and the soil is so poor that the land is tillable and the crops are also produced the use of improved farm machinery.

The native farmers are all one or two horse farmers, and practically all land is prepared and cultivated with small tools. The plow is a simple one, the practice to break the land to an average depth of 2 to 4 inches, and very shallow plowing is still their rule; this method is frequently responsible for the small yields. The immigrant farmers cultivate fewer acres, plow more deeply, prepare their soil more thoroughly, and diversify their crops to a greater extent.

The crops occupying the greater part of each farm are wheat and corn. Oats have been grown for only a few years by the colonists and the yield is fair. The whole of this crop is used on the farm, a greater part being fed to the stock, the remainder being sold.

Plow and Date Farming.
The colonists raise a great many cows, which, as a rule, follow both wheat and oats as a second crop. If grown for seed, they are planted in drills and plowed once or twice and the pods picked off, but if planted for hay they are usually mowed and the vines cut and cured green. In either case the roots add a great deal of fertility to the soil. Rye is used on a small scale by some for green manuring. It is the practice of the Italian farmers to improve the soil by more systematic methods of crop rotation and by use of the barnyard manure rather than to add commercial fertilizer to stimulate the soil.

The average immigrant farmer rarely cultivates more than 15 to 20 acres. From this a good living is provided for the family, and sufficient hay and grain are raised to furnish feed for the live stock kept—usually one horse, from one to three cows, and a few hogs. Usually each farmer sells a few bushels of wheat or corn, or both, and some Irish potatoes. Each year from one to three hogs and about the same number of cattle are marketed. In this way money is provided for taxes, clothing and other necessities which have to be bought for cash.

All houses built by the Italians within recent years are modern in structure with from four to six rooms. The

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homes are not elaborately furnished, but in quality and quantity the furnishings compare favorably with those found in the homes of the better native farmer of the same means. They are well kept and present a neat appearance. The percentage of log houses in the locality is a great deal larger among American farmers than among the Italians.

The barns are substantially built, large enough to shelter all live stock and implements kept and to furnish storage for all farm products raised on the farm. The grounds surrounding the houses are usually well kept and every available space is made to produce some fruit or vegetable crop or plants for ornament. Each immigrant family has a large oven built out of doors, constructed of stone and brick, in which all bread is baked.

The Walden-Holly Hosiery Mills, a small enterprise engaged in manufacturing a cheap grade of hosiery, is located by two of the colonists. The mill is small, having a capacity of only 200 pairs of hose daily, of a cheap grade, to retail at 10 cents per pair. The wages paid are from \$5 to \$5 per week for men, \$3 to \$4 for women, and \$2 to \$3 for children. Twelve or 15 men and about 25 to 30 women and children are employed.

Italian Religious Life.
The people of the colony are religious, and have a very good church building. They all belong to the Walden-Holly Church, and the minister, Concord Presbyterian, assists in paying the minister. Their church building is constructed of stone, and was built by the labor of the members of the colony at a cost of \$5,000. The money for its erection was solicited by the minister from outside sources, with the exception of a small amount contributed by young men of the colony employed in other localities. Church services and Sunday school are held each Sunday. The services are in French. A young people's society and a men's organization are maintained in connection with the church.

The schools of the colony are very satisfactory. The annual school term is from one-half to four months. The only graded public school with a common ungraded public school with two teachers. When the colony was first established a New York missionary society supported and conducted a day school for a few years, until the colonists were able to support their own school. The public school was then established. The Italians manifest great interest in education, all the children are sent to school and the attendance is very regular. Considerable effort has been made to induce the country school commission to grant them a longer school term. Rutherford College is situated three or four miles from the colony, and one of two of the Italians have gone there, after securing as much knowledge as their public school afforded. On account of the short school term some of the colonists send their children to Asheville to school, a number having graduated from the Asheville High School, a private institution of high school grade, located near Asheville. The secretary of this school is authorized for the statement that the Italian boys from Valdese have been among the most intelligent and promising that have ever attended the Farm School.

As to Citizenship.
All of the colonists have at least first naturalization papers, which were secured from one to six years after coming to the locality. Some have become full-fledged citizens. Practically all of them take a lively interest in politics, especially with regard to the liquor question. Party affiliations have been governed largely by environment.

Although all vote alike as a rule, they do so voluntarily. There has never been any effort to consolidate the Italian vote. Some of the colonists have aspired to any political office.

Personal Characteristics.
The moral standards of the colonists are high. Their reputation for general morality is a source of pride to the individual members, and is often referred to in a complimentary way by Americans in all sections of the State who are familiar with them. A great deal of light, home-made wine is consumed, but is used principally as a beverage with meals, standing in the same relation to the men in their homes as tea and coffee or the tables of American farmers. Since the establishment of the colony there has not been a case of drunkenness.

The colonists are honest and are always prompt in meeting obligations of every kind. They are deeply religious and devoted to their church and its traditions. The Sabbath is strictly observed by all as a religious duty.

The marriage relation is strictly honored, and home life very congenial. Many children at present away from home, contribute regularly and substantially to the family income. Numerous farms in the colony were paid for either wholly or in part by children who were at work away from home.

THE WIRELESS.
Its Many Possibilities Now and Hereafter. Electricity May Supplant All Lights.

A news item, supposed to be from London, indicates that there is something doing in an industrial revolution, especially with regard to the discovery of a pocket receiver made on an entirely new principle, which is expected soon to receive governmental approval.

The Under Secretary of Posts, Mr. Chamberlain, this week paid a visit to a place near Alencon in company with prominent directors of the ordinary and wireless telegraph service, for the purpose of making exhaustive tests of the new receiver for the inventor.

In spite of the troubled atmospheric conditions the apparatus was decided to give perfectly satisfactory results. Its chief characteristics are great lightness, extreme sensitivity, facility of transport, and the readiness with which it can be set working.

It is asserted that it is impossible for it to be out of order, and no doubt its simplicity is necessary for it. It is thought in technical circles to be an ideal instrument for the army and navy, and it will be of the greatest service in aeroplanes and dirigibles.

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